

APARTHEID MUSEUM

Grade 8

LADIES REST ROOM
DAMES- RUSKAMER

EUROPEANS ONLY
SLEGS BLANKES

**EUROPEANS
ONLY**

SPOORWEG GENEESHEER
RAILWAY MEDICAL OFFICER
WHITES ONLY ↓ NET BLANKES

You are entering a dark and difficult period of our history. You will learn about the injustices and hardships of people's lives under apartheid. You will learn about people, organisations and events that helped to end apartheid.

Name:

To be free is not merely to cast off one's chains, but to live in a way that respects and enhances the freedom of others. *Nelson Mandela, June 1999*

The history of apartheid is closely linked to the story of **GOLD**.

..... was discovered on the in This became the richest gold mining area in the..... The little mining town very quickly became the city of



Museum Africa

As you make your way through the museum, look out for the above **photograph of a Johannesburg mine in 1886**. Circle the words that best describe this photograph.

dusty **flat** **empty** **rural**
open **terrain** **city** **veld**
crowded **urban** **modern** **dry**

“An endless treasure of gold”

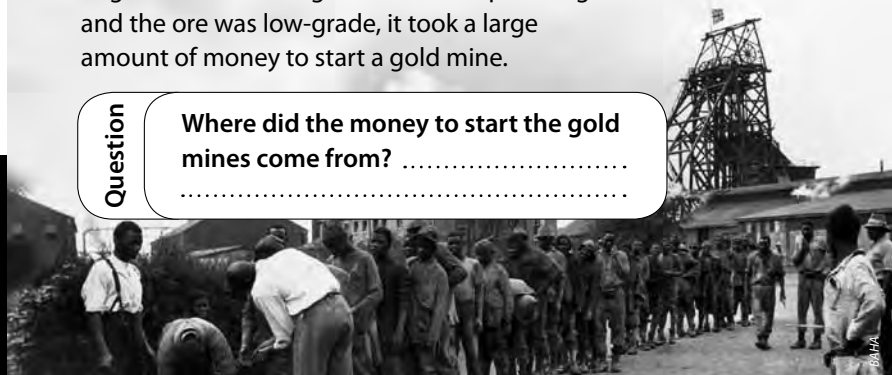
Gold very quickly became the largest and most important part of the economy.

Do you know how gold is mined?

The rock from which the gold is extracted is called ore. The ore on the Witwatersrand is low-grade. This means that an enormous amount of ore has to be dug up and crushed to get small amounts of gold. Because the gold was so deep underground and the ore was low-grade, it took a large amount of money to start a gold mine.

Question

Where did the money to start the gold mines come from?
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The move to the city

By the late 1800s, the Boer and British governments controlled the land. They began charging African farmers hut and labour taxes. This meant that many of these farmers were forced to move to the city to earn money.

Industries sprang up in the towns to meet the needs of people who lived there.

Question

In what ways do you think life in the city was different from life in the rural areas where many of these men came from?

Rural areas

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City

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This photograph of Market Street shows us how much Johannesburg had changed by 1910.



Question

What are some differences between this photograph and the photograph on the top of the previous page?

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Even though deep-level mining of low-grade ore was expensive, dangerous and difficult, mine owners knew that they could make a big profit if they managed to keep their costs low. They did this by employing men to work on the mines for very low wages.

This man is staring at a snapshot of his wife, on a tribal reserve, whom he will not see for the duration of his contract (usually a year).

This photograph by Ernest Cole highlights some of the struggles of the migrant labour system. Look out for the rest of his work exhibited in the museum.



Estate of the late Ernest Cole

Migrant labour and

Life on the mines was very difficult for black workers.

Underground work was dangerous, and living in compounds was hard. Workers were given very little to eat and some men died from diseases because of the crowded conditions.

Many found the situation unbearable and felt that they had to do something to change their lives.

Do you know the song 'Shosholoza?' It is an Ndebele folk song from Zimbabwe. The miners often sang it to lift their spirits.

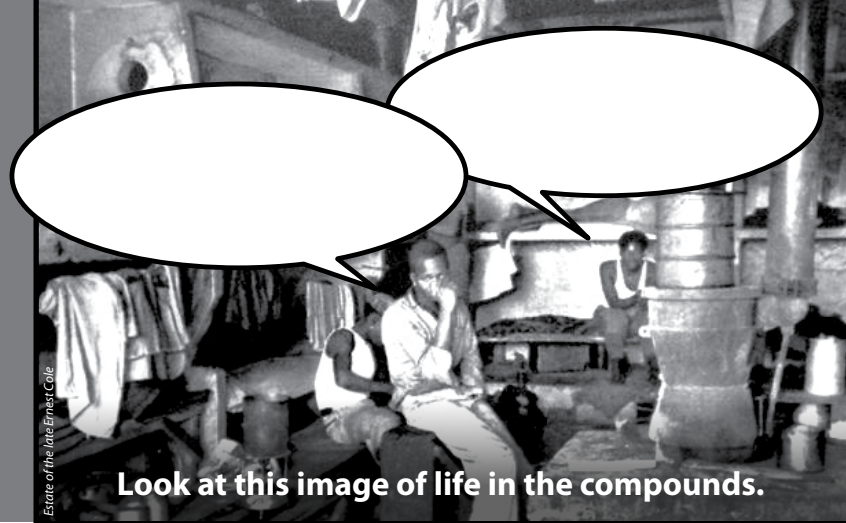
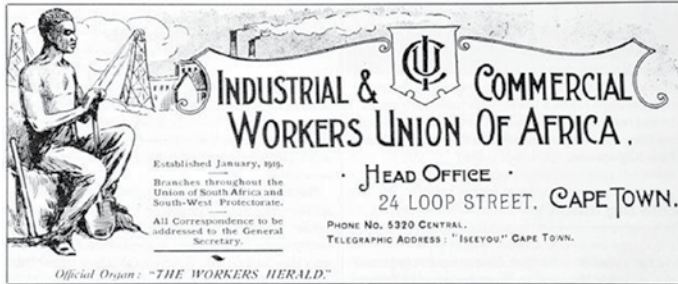
**"Shosholoza
Kulezo ntaba
Stimela siphume South Africa"**

Estate of the late Ernest Cole

worker resistance.

South Africa's first trade union movement was the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union (ICU), formed in

For the first time in the country's history, workers united to voice their anger about their lives and their working conditions.



Look at this image of life in the compounds.

Imagine what it would be like to live in a compound, away from your family. Fill the speech bubbles with words the men might be saying to one another.

Imagine you are a man living and working on the mines in Johannesburg. You decide to join a trade union. List some of your demands:

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The largest non-racial trade union federation ever formed in South Africa, COSATU, was launched in 19.....

Segregation

What is segregation? The separation of different racial groups in a country.



South Africa was united into a single nation known as the Union of South Africa in

The majority of blacks, along with white women, were denied the vote and racial segregation became the official policy of the Union. The two dominant politicians at the time were and



Mayibuye Archives

The Union united whites in South Africa but denied most Africans the vote and other rights.

The SANNC stands for
..... and later became the

It was formed in 1912 to unite Africans, secure the vote and defend their rights. It was made up of a mission-educated African elite but also had strong support from many South African chiefs.

A delegation of **SANNC members** went to London to protest against the Land Act of 1913. Find this photograph in the museum and see if you can name the members.

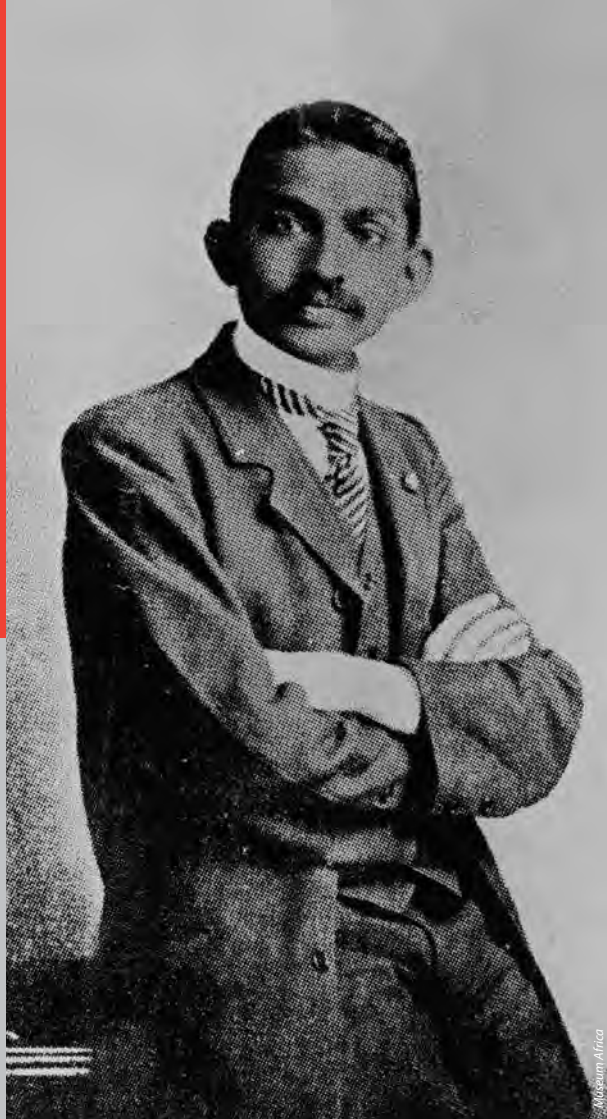
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

The discovery of gold is often referred to as a turning point in South African history. Can you think of some of the changes that happened in South Africa after the gold was discovered? List some of the changes here:

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This man spent 21 years in South Africa and played an important role in the protest against segregation. He believed in passive resistance and introduced *satyagraha*, a form of non-violent protest, urging Indians to defy the law.

In 1894 he helped found the Natal Indian Congress.

Question

Who is this man?

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Apartheid as policy

In segregation became the official policy of South Africa governing the lives of millions of African, coloured, Indian and white people living in South Africa.

Choose one aspect of the museum (you can choose anything: an image, quote, protest poster, person or video) that you will remember after you have left.

What did you choose?

How did it make you feel?

Rights and responsibilities

The South African Constitution contains the Bill of Rights. Look out for it on the walls in the museum.

Can you think of an example from the news that shows one of these rights not being respected?

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What can young South Africans do to help protect the Bill of Rights?

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